

Incisors a little larger than in *lateralis*, the whole row 10 mm. in length, about as in *hacketti*, as compared with about 9 mm. in *lateralis*. Secator also slightly larger than in *lateralis*, much smaller than in *hacketti*.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the remade skin):—

Head and body 500 mm.; tail (imperfect); hind foot 136; ear 43.

Skull: greatest length 94; condylo-basal length 90; zygomatic breadth 48; nasals 39×14 ; palatal foramina 7.7. Length of i^3 4.5, of p^4 6.9. Combined length of ms^{1-3} (unworn) 19.

(Specimen with p^4 wholly and p^3 partly below the bone.)

Hab. Pearson's Isles, Investigator Group, S. Australia.

Type. Immature male. B.M. no. 22.4.15.1. Collected 25th November, 1920, and presented by Prof. F. Wood Jones.

While the size and general appearance of this *Petrogale* are most like those of *P. lateralis*, the length of the palatal foramina, the comparatively large incisors, the coloration of the tail, and, most of all, the characters of the bullæ all indicate a relationship to the Mondrain Island species.

The Museum is much indebted to Prof. Wood Jones for this interesting specimen, all the more that the maritime difficulties of getting to the islands are such as to deter any mere casual tourists.

LXXXVII.—*A Preliminary Note on Two Strongylata from Swine in the Pacific.* By CLAYTON LANE.

COLLECTED by Dr. F. W. O'Connor, and received through his courteous generosity, the nematodes here reported upon appear to belong to two new species whose interesting affinities will be more fully dealt with subsequently.

Globocephalus connorfilii, sp. n.

Stoutish, short, bursate nematodes; the oral aperture unarmed and dorso-subterminal; the oral capsule not globular, but elongate antero-posteriorly, and provided with a pair of rudimentary, basal, subventral teeth projecting into the oral cavity which conforms to the shape and size of the capsule. This latter has two transverse thickenings—one close and parallel to the almost circular oral aperture, the other at the

capsule's attachment to the œsophagus and angular in lateral view. The dorsal œsophageal gland discharges through a tunnel in the mid-dorsal line, and opens unprominently into the oral cavity.

The *male* has a length of 4.5* and a maximum breadth about the equator of 0.275. The dorsal rays are united for nearly three-quarters of their length, the ununited portion of each ray almost immediately bifurcating into an outer thin and an inner stout branch, the latter again dividing. The bases of the externo-dorsal rays occupy, not quite symmetrically, the second quarter of the dorsal ray. The lateral rays spring from a common base; the dorso-lateral is the stoutest, separated from the medio-lateral by a deep cleft, both rays having a dorsal trend; the externo-lateral, separated from the medio-lateral by a somewhat shallow cleft, has a slight ventral trend; the ventral rays are apposed, the prebursal papillæ are long. The equal and similar spicules measure 0.275 long, are gently tapering, and have their fine rounded tips curved posteriorly; the accessory piece is 0.09 long.

The *female* has a length of 6 and a maximum breadth about the equator of 0.325. The distance between the anterior end and the cervical papillæ, nerve-ring, and excretory pore is 0.375; the distance of the end of the œsophagus from the anterior extremity is 0.75. The vulva lies 2.4 from the tip of the conical tail; the intra-uterine ova measure 0.06 by 0.04.

Crassisoma samoense, sp. n.

Stoutish, short, bursate nematodes, with the oral aperture dorso-subterminal and guarded ventrally by a pair of semilunes. The oral capsule is nearly globular (the oral cavity corresponding to its shape and size) and is provided with a pair of large basal subventral teeth, each irregularly quadrilateral in shape, attached by its ventral border and prominently pointed at its free angles. The dorsal œsophageal gland discharges through a tunnel in the dorsal mid-line and opens unprominently into the oral cavity.

The *male* has a length of 5.27 and a maximum breadth about the vesicula seminalis of 0.29. The dorsal rays are united for about seven-eighths of their length; the free portion divides much as does the corresponding ray of *Globocephalus connorjilii*. The externo-dorsal rays spring from the bases of the united dorsal rays; the other rays

* All measurements are in millimetres.

have a general arrangement resembling that of *G. conor-fili*; the prebursal papillæ are small. The equal and similar spicules measuring 0·4 produce together a lyrate appearance at their points when seen from dorsum or venter. The length of the accessory piece is 0·055.

The *female* has a length of 5·25 and a maximum breadth about the equator of 0·35. The distances between the anterior end and the cervical papillæ, nerve-ring, excretory pore, and cesophageal termination are respectively 0·45, 0·4, 0·425, and 0·75. The vulva lies 2 from the tip of the caudal mucron. The intra-uterine ova measure 0·065 to 0·07 by 0·04.

LXXXVIII.—*Description of a new Typhlops from Tanganyika Territory*. By JOAN B. PROCTER, F.Z.S.

Typhlops excentricus, sp. n.

Diagnosis.—Closely allied to *T. mucroso*, Ptrs., from which it may be distinguished by the shape of the rostral (which is truncated instead of rounded posteriorly), by the nasals (which meet each other behind the rostral), and by the comparative slenderness of its body (which is 44 times its diameter as against 35). It also differs from the typical *mucroso* in having the lower surfaces finely variegated, as in the form described as *T. humbo* by Bocage.

Description.—Head strongly depressed, ornamented above and beneath with minute excrescences disposed thickly at regular intervals. Snout with sharp cutting-edge, flat beneath and projecting to a distance equal to half length of head.

Rostral small, not extending nearly to level of eyes; portion on upper surface of head squarish, portion beneath snout triangular, equilateral. Nostrils inferior; nasals semi-divided, the cleft extending from first labial, meeting each other above by a short suture behind rostral; præoculars about two-thirds breadth of oculars, pointed above and beneath; eyes distinguishable, superior; oculars separated from each other by three scales; mouth minute.

Body with 30 scales round the middle, depressed*, its total length about 44 times its diameter. Tail broader than long, ending in a spine.

* The sloughed skin shows that the depression of the body is to some extent natural, and not due to distortion on preservation.